

# THE SENTINEL.

"UNION, VIGILANCE, PERSEVERANCE."

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1841.

We are requested by many citizens of Marion county to announce NATHANIEL WEST as a candidate to fill the vacancy in the State Senate occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Robert Hanna. (Election on Saturday, September 18th.)

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM SULLIVAN as a candidate for Justice of the Peace, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of service of C. Seender, Esq.

We are requested to announce Dr. JAMES H. ELLIOTT, as candidate for Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives.

We are requested to announce the name of Col. E. M. BENSON, as candidate for Enrolling Clerk to the House of Representatives.

## BRANCH BANK ORGAN-COMBINATION LOCK-WHIG CANDIDATE FOR THE SENATE.

The Journal is brought to a stand. From the frequent bank robberies, we advised the branches to be vigilant, and to look to the safe-keeping of their money. For this simple suggestion, we have received from the Journal the grossest and meanest abuse. It took the Branch at this place under its protection. No old hen ever flared up and clucked for her chickens more furiously, lest we should make a suggestion in which the public are all interested. The junior *scribble* editor, the *hydraulic* man himself, bade us mind our own business; for, according to him, the Branch at this place had procured a "Combination Lock."

He, therefore, professing to be the keeper of the Branch and the Junta, made the following charges and enquiries, which we expected the Journal to answer:

1st. That the whig candidate for the Senate and the Junta had procured discount of \$1300 for the insolvent and notorious Dr. Stipp, in order to pay a debt for the richest man of the Junta.

2d. That the same whig candidate had assisted a licensed broker to get a loan, when a farmer or mechanic could not get a cent.

3d. That he had twice voted for a discount for one of the half owners of a shaving concern which is notorious for its depredations on the necessities.

4th. That he had voted for these accommodations with a board of Directors, a part of whom were under protest, when he was bound by the bank charter to exclude the votes of such directors and appoint others.

5th. That he held on to offices while a candidate for the Senate.

6th. That three of the Junta had satisfied and quoted the Branch with land for \$50 or \$70,000, which they had out of bank, and that the rest of the clique had from \$5 to \$10,000 (each we mean,) in the process of rolling over, as it is called.

7th. That the loans made to the surrounding counties had been called in to loan to favorites in this place, Indianapolis.

Before a committee of investigation next winter, we believe we can prove every charge as stated. The Journal will know this, and by order of its keeper, the old editor and branch director, was ordered to *deface his position* and back out from the clucking ground the *scribble* editor had assumed; and the editor, poor fellow, says, "we are not the organ"—and, in order to elude our pursuit, begins to *complain himself*. This is a bold but a desperate move! Yes! Admit our charges to be true and set up complaints themselves that the *interests of the stockholders* has been regarded instead of the public good!

The State owns half of the stock; and more than half of the residue is owned by non-residents who do not borrow a cent; and under these circumstances the older editor thinks it is *sticking too close* to the interest of the State and those non-resident stockholders to loan only seventy thousand dollars to three of the Junta, and take land, and loan the rest of them only \$5 or \$10,000 each. The *scribble* editor himself could make as good an excuse.

## THE PRESIDENT OF THE STATE BANK.

The President of the State Bank has always been commended for his good intentions in the supervision of the branches. But it was charged by the committee of investigation, two years since, that he scolded very well, but his action was inefficient. One or two of the branches have received his denunciations because they suffered directors under protest to vote for loans and accommodations. Will he look into the Branch here! Can the sly member of the Junta near his person still throw dust into his eyes! Can the "Dives" of the Branch Directory, who holds some one hundred mortgages on poor men's property, and who is pulling down old barns to put up new ones, these hard times, deter the President from doing his duty!

We feel disposed to do the President full justice; but in a matter like the present, we shall be no respecter of persons. We shall not be accused of uttering "scorching falsehood" with impunity. The public good requires the *light* which the Journal admits must remain under the strong ward of the Combination Lock of the Junta. We are not done.

**Called Session.**—We find this measure disapproved by the whigs generally, so far as our information extends, and by a portion of the democracy. The mere fact of our announcing what we knew to be going on, viz: the circulation of petitions for that object, was a matter of course. We gave our individual opinion in favor of that prayer, not because we believed Gov. Bigler would have answered it, but to test the sincerity of whig professions. Constantly do they harp on *reform*; and what reform do they give us! We may slide to this subject again.

**What of this?**—It is a fact, easily susceptible of proof, that on the very day on which Stipp was accommodated with a discount of \$1300 at the Bank in Indianapolis, the note of a good man, with good endorsers, for a few hundred dollars, was refused to be discounted, although the money was wanted for the purpose of buying hogs. And it is also a fact, that the same hog-buyer's note was afterwards turned into a "Bill of Exchange," and he was accommodated with the money, at a higher rate of interest than was charged on Stipp's note. Perhaps the Journal will deny this!

**The Concert.**—On Tuesday evening we attended the Concert given by the Band, and were gratified at the respectable numbers present, as well as with the performances. Such encouragement would soon place the Band on a stable foundation.

We noticed the *hydraulic* man present, who appeared highly delighted. What effect some of the higher notes had on him we had no means of ascertaining.

"What do you call an impression?" asked a young lady of a typo.

"This," said he, kissing her.

## THE U. S. BANK AND ITS LOANS.

The money articles of the N. Y. Herald are acknowledged to be written by a master of the subject. We copy the following, which shows that it still wishes to obtain the names of the borrowers of 30 or 30 millions of dollars, over which mystery still hangs. If we could get them, no doubt a pretty mass of corruption among the *concentric* and bank whig leaders would be exposed. The people should insist on having this exposure. The Herald says:

"James Robinson, Esq., former president of the U. S. Bank branch at Richmond, has been elected to the presidency of the Bank in Philadelphia. There appears to be some attempt to resuscitate the advice of that institution. We presume, however, that the mad project of attempting to resume business is not entertained, while a mystery hangs over the \$29,000,000 of political discounts, of which the committee refused to give any information. An institution may, with some show of reason, claim secrecy for its transactions when its loans are confined to the legitimate business for which it was created; but when the fact becomes known to a certainty, that a National Bank, during its existence, as such, loaned to party men, members of Congress, and persons in office, its funds to the alarming amount of between 20 and \$30,000,000, for the purpose of defeating the objects of the popular elections, and of depriving the people of their rights, then the public have an undoubted right to know every act connected with the transactions, no matter who may become losers. The dates, amounts and nature of the loans must be made public, also the names of drawers and endorsers. The knowledge of these facts is absolutely indispensable at a time when it is proposed to establish such an institution. If these facts were laid fairly before the people, no man would dare to get up in his place in Congress and propose a Bank, that mass of corruption would overwhelm the whole system, and destroy its advocates forever."

**RELIEF.**—A correspondent writes us from Gibson county on the subject of the relief of the people by the Legislature. We approve of every sentiment expressed in his communication; and he may rest assured that no other object than the polar star of truth can or shall govern our course. Principle, democratic principle, such as attracted the fathers of our republic, is our chart. On it, the rocks and quicksands, the shoals and hidden dangers of federalism, are distinctly and correctly laid down; and while we have command, a steady and direct course will be followed.

The communication referred to, was not intended, we judge, for the "public eye;" yet we are almost tempted to lay it before our readers. We must do so in part. The writer says: "The people must relieve themselves; they must make more, and buy less of the merchants. I have always thought that when the Legislature undertook to legislate the people out of debt, that they got deeper in. I think a proper course would be, in the first place, to make a reduction of the wages of public officers. There would be good common sense in that; for two dollars now is worth more than three dollars were when their wages were raised, and perhaps more."

This we second, with all our hearts. We go further: we not only approve of a reduction of salaries where they can be shown to be too high, but we go for a reduction of all useless offices; such as yield nothing to the public, and could as well be attended as a part of the duties of necessary officers. In this way thousands of dollars can be saved to the people. The people have seen and felt the effects of whig policy long enough. They have found, under whig management, officers and their salaries increased to eat out their substance; and they are prepared now to examine and correct their former errors. That other projects which may have a tendency to repair the errors of whig legislation, and eventually to bring relief to the people, can be suggested by the Legislature, we firmly believe. That the Legislature will do so, we confidently anticipate. At any rate, things cannot be worse than left by the last legislature.

The "wonder" spoken of by our correspondent, will come to pass, we confidently hope.

**ACCIDENTS.**—There seem to be many accidents among steamboats as among the "great wing party." Since the awful burning of the Erie, we notice the following:

The Pleiades of the 15th ult. gives an account of the bursting of a boiler on board the Louisiana, with the loss of some twenty lives. The accident happened on the 12th, and about 15 of those lost and missing were U. S. soldiers.

The St. Louis Gazette gives the particulars of the burning of the Missouri on the morning of the 13th.

The steamboat Detroit ran into the Marmion on the 11th, knocking her boilers down, and scalding a number of persons, besides some supposed to be knocked overboard. The Detroit is blamed.

The Caroline on her passage from St. Louis to New Orleans, struck a snag on the 6th ult. and immediately sunk.

The Mail Boy, a new boat, sunk in the Ohio last month.

Has one of the captains been hung?

**THE BANKRUPT LAW.**—This law, which has passed Congress and has been approved by the President, is of too great length to appear in our columns at present. It does not take effect till next February, and we doubt if it does even then. We hope the next Congress will repeal it, or make it equal. We doubt if the bill, as it stands, will be approved by the people. The operations of this law will be beneficial to the large dealers only. Any man who is in debt less than \$2,000—the laborer, the mechanic, or the small dealer, is not included in its operation. Hence the *scarcely* those who can make a great speculation and cash ahead by thousands, can be relieved of their responsibilities, and dash on again. Banks and other corporations are clear from its good feature, that the creditor can have the effects of the debtor placed in the hands of trustees for his benefit. This is a compulsory provision, and hence, in the case of banks and corporations, operates unequally and unjustly. Let us have a bankrupt law, if we have one at all, without these objections. It is purely a federal whig measure as it now stands.

**JOURNAL OF BANKING.**—This is a neat publication, in octavo form, suitable for binding, published every two weeks in Philadelphia, by WILLIAM M. GIBSON, Esq., making in a year, with the index, a volume of 416 pages. Subscription for a single copy, one year \$1.50, and four copies for \$5.00.

This we believe to be one of the best publications on money matters and banking in the world. The author has ranked deservedly high as a gentleman of science, and has obtained notoriety for his able work on banking. We shall, occasionally, enrich our columns with selections; but we hope that this will not prevent any one, who is able, from subscribing to the work. Specimens may be seen at this office. [Will the editor send us the three first numbers?]

Our paper is not made up in its customary manner this week. Cause—our business.

## COWARDLY BACKING OUT.

We copy the following from the Journal. Of all the mean, cowardly, and unsuccessful attempts to back out from responsibility, this is the most contemptible. Read it:

We are not the apologist or defender of the Bank. We have not approved the course of the branch at this place in all its proceedings. We now think it might do more to relieve the burdens of the people; but we will not assent to a wrong of which it has not been guilty. The Directors are careful of the interests of the stockholders, and they probably carry their care so far as to grind the people a little. But with all its faults we like our State Bank. It furnishes a good circulating medium. When one gets hold of one of its notes he knows he is in possession of good money. It is now the only western Bank out of Cincinnati whose issues are at par in that city.

Can the Sentinel wash its hands as clean of defending ship-plasters and the heartless transactions of brokers, as we can of the bank? We think not, and the public think not.

The editor says he is not the "apologist or defender" of the Bank. Take his own language in the same article and see if any thing can be more inconsistent if not totally false. "It furnishes a good circulating medium." This is as false as the father of lies could make it. It furnishes a medium at from 4 to 8 per cent. discount. This is not good. No notes are good at such a discount as that; and we defy the Journal to its contradiction. "When one gets hold of one of its notes he knows that he is in possession of good money." This we deny. There is not one man in a hundred in the whole State that knows any thing about it. We believe the Journal editor is as ignorant as the rest; and no one can, except the *privileged* ones, tell whether the Bank is sound or bankrupt at this moment. Moreover, it is a very bad sign, if the bank is good, to refuse to redeem its promises, while that refusal is in direct violation of the law. We will warrant that no individual in this State would be protected, did he refuse to pay his note on demand, or when due. If he did not, these same bankers would be as fond, and in fact, are generally the first, to fall upon the poor debtor who acknowledges his inability to meet their demands, and they are hardly satisfied, after selling his farm or home if he has them, to leave the little the law allows.

The editor thinks now, (how long!) till the Senatorial election is over! "that it might do more to relieve the burdens of the people." Why then not urge it to do so? Nay, why not insist that it shall do so? Is this a time when a moneyed institution, whose controllers are rolling in wealth, shall refuse to relieve the burdens of the people? Is such an institution to be above the law, and above public opinion? Its every act shows it to be a shaming, if not a swindling, shop; and this remark of the Journal is an admission which we are glad to see made, although we believe it to have been made without the knowledge of Mr. Hannan or either of the other directors.

Of the last paragraph, we will only say, let us be judged by our course. We make no attacks on private brokers—we encourage not their ship-plasters—we are driving at what we conceive to be the correct remedy to put them down. Unlike many of the fashionable physicians of the day, we are not displaying our little skill on the effect. It is the cause we wish to remove, and the effect ceases. Hence, we wish to see our banking system reformed; to see our banking institutions and officers amenable to the laws; to see honesty prevail instead of dishonesty, cupidity and corruption. Let all this be done, and our work for it, the battle is ended.

The last Chapter has, what he is in the plenitude of his modesty would call, a "scathing" editorial article, against *Americans* supporting the exertions of foreigners to gain a livelihood in the United States. Let him not, hereafter, profess that he and his party are the only friends to the exiled and oppressed of other nations, who seek upon freedom's soil liberty and prosperity.—Journal.

Falsely, as the hypocritical heart that conceived the idea. We opposed only such as, with foreign support, are laboring to overturn our system of government for the benefit of foreign fundholders and ambitious demagogues; who have not an interest in common with the people; who would stand by, and by their course, assist a gang of bank hirelings to insult the President of our country. This same editor shows his cloven foot: not a word must be said against these foreign hirelings, known to be such, but he instantly retracts it. It is all right in them to insult the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and the readers of his paper will see that he can do a little of that business himself, notwithstanding he and his party were so fruitful in songs of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

Out upon such miserable hypocrisy!

## ANOTHER BANK ROBBERY.

Whiggery goes it! Their course is onward! The money! How safe! how honest! The whig editors in the neighborhood of this bank would no doubt have said that "when one got hold of one of their notes, he knew he had good money." Look out, farmers of Indiana! Our banks may be honest; and if so, they will bear watching. And now for the particulars of this Fiscal Agent.

The Branch of the Farmer's Bank at Danville, Va., was entered with *John* (perhaps), on Saturday or Sunday, Aug. 20th or 21st, and robbed of the gross amount of ninety-two thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars. \$72,135 in notes good for nothing, they being marked "cancelled," some of them as many as three times. These last are of \$5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 30, 50 and 100 dollar notes. The Bank has offered \$5,000 reward for the discovery of the perpetrators. Where's Bill Wiley!

The following are some of the taxes, which the whigs propose to impose upon the people, in order to carry through the Distribution project, for the benefit of the English bankers:

A farmer's family of seven persons will consume at least as follows:

Tax, 10 lbs. average cost 30 cts., duty 20 per cent.	60
Coffee, 50 "	9 "
Spices, to the amount of \$3 "	6 "
Sugar, 100 lbs., duties 2 1/2 cents per lb.	6 "
Molasses, 5 gall. "	5 "
Salt, 5 bushels, "	10 "
Flour, 20 bushels, duty 20 per cent.	40 "
Woolens, \$10, 50 per cent.	50 "
Iron, \$5, 25 per cent.	1 25 "
Nails, 10 lbs., 5 cents per lb.	50 "

\$14 53

To be sure, they don't have to pay it all in a lump; but it comes out of them little by little, during the year, and consequently should be added to their taxes. This is federal whig reform. Go it Tip; come it Ty! Where's SILENCE.

The editor of the Journal, as one of our readers, wishes us to inform him what we mean by *bigotry*. As he is the only one who has asked the question, we must just inform him, that it is enough to write articles, without being called on to furnish him brains to understand them.

We go for Tyler therefore, The veto and the wherefore, And him we will hurra for, Hurra, hurra, hurra.

THE MAILS.—Something yet wrong. Our Thursday mail brought us but a single paper, and that from Cincinnati, and three days old.

Dear Sir, Sir, Register.

Why not charge it, as was wont, upon Ames Kendall and the General Government? We do not notice this charge because it is uncommon; but to see the difference in the tone of the whig press now, and when the pestiferous lies in the hands of the demagogues. Then it was mismanagement and corruption. Now, no reason is given. We consider the managers incompetent, and if so many difficulties occur now, what will be the state of the mails during the seasons of bad travel!

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## WHIG NATIONAL DEBT.

THE WAY IT IS MADE.—The federal whigs, having asserted that the nation was in debt when they came into power, find themselves put to their traps so to make it appear now. This they wish to do for a double purpose: to make their dupes believe they told the truth; and to have a pretext for running the country still further into debt. Those in Congress act upon the same principle as those who have controlled the affairs of this State. They will do every thing having a tendency to build themselves up *private* fortunes; and, when they have run the country, (as the latter have the State,) so far in debt, they will take the ground of some of the whig papers in this State, and say, let the locus have the power and let them have the responsibility of attempting to get rid of our embarrassments. Some cunning in this for they suppose that, having put it beyond the power of the democrats to relieve the people without calling somewhat *heavily* upon their means, they will become disgusted, and reinstate in power those who first caused the difficulty. In this we trust they will be mistaken; for we do not believe the people to be so ignorant as not to be able to comprehend the cause of their embarrassments when fairly laid before them.

As an explanation of one mean of making it appear that a debt was left by the late administration, we note the following: A report of the Secretary of the Treasury was read in the Senate, showing the amount of public lands brought into market this spring, compared with that brought into market during the same period in previous years. From this it appeared, according to the Globe, "that there was now surveyed and prepared for Market 8,469,567 acres, and that only 54,269 acres had been offered for sale since the fourth of March last; and that in the four previous years, during the months of March, April, May, June, July and August, about 36,000,000 of acres had been advertised, to wit: In 1840, the quantity of 6,141,938 acres; in 1839, the quantity of 9,739,512 acres; in 1838, the quantity of 19,135,773 acres; in 1837, (the year of the bank suspensions) the quantity of 133,180 acres."

Mr. Benton proceeded to comment upon the singular fact revealed by these statements. He said, they confirmed what he had long suspected, that the public lands were purposely withheld from market, to create a deficiency in the revenue, and justify the loans and tariffs which the whig party are proposing. During Mr. Van Buren's administration, the average amount of lands offered for sale from March to August, was about nine millions of acres; including the year 1837, the year of universal bank suspensions, when the sales were diminished; exclusive of that year, the amount advertised for three years, was an average of twelve millions of acres; now the quantity offered during the same period is only about a half a million of acres! About eight and a half million of acres are now ready for sale, but are withheld from sale, while the whigs are taxing or borrowing, and sending in Treasury Reports to prove the Treasury empty!

Now if the large amount of lands thus kept out of market, had been advertised and sold as usual, judging from the past, it would have put by this time about four millions of dollars in the treasury. These lands would have been taken by those who wanted them and who had the money to pay for them; and of course the necessity of a tax of 20 per cent. upon coffee, tea, molasses, salt, &c. would have been unnecessary. But the whigs want this tax also. Hence they must make it appear that it is necessary to tax those articles; and when that tax is raised, and the money to be raised by the other bills in their hands creating a national debt of some fifteen millions, then will the lands be brought into market and sold to increase their means of retaining themselves in power, by forcing the people to support them there till their ambition and avarice is satisfied. Then will *far* come! The people, ground to the earth, will ask why these things are. The reply will be, as in this State, if you are dissatisfied, try democratic rulers; knowing that it will take years and heavy expense to bring back our country to its original economical purity.

The whigs say the country is in debt. What is their remedy? To run still deeper in debt! They have shut out the means of paying the debt which they allege to exist, by distributing the means used to pay it, and shutting the door to the reception of the most liberal source of revenue; and then they create a heavier debt to pay the lesser. How long will the people be trifled with in this manner! How long will those claiming to possess common understanding, be fooled—be led away by such demagogues!

**THE CHAPMAN'S—ANOTHER CROW.**—Four of the Chapmans have been elected to the Indiana Legislature. The editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, so famous for his crowing, who is one of the number, says one of them may yet be President of the United States, and therefore he crows most lustily.—United States.

The editor of the "States" is mistaken. But two of the CHAPMAN'S are elected to the Legislature. They were sent by the farmers. The other two are here, however, as "Sentinels" on the Watch-tower of Liberty, ready to use our gaffs, and to cross over their effects.

**A PRETENSED CURTAIN.**—In another column will be found the Colfax House letter of the notorious John M. Butts, with remarks by the Madisonian. This letter furnishes its own antidote, viz: in the man that wrote it, and its own beautiful, honest, and classical allusions. Since its exposure, the author has tried various ways to clear himself of the odium attached to such a dirty trick; such as saying the letter was written to a confidential friend, which is notoriously false; and by the publication of a handbill insulting the President. His own dishonesty, the writer says not a word about. He probably forgot that the regular organized hard cider campaign is over, and so has "headed" himself.

Now sing: We go for Tyler therefore, The veto and the wherefore, And him we will hurra for, Hurra, hurra, hurra.

THE MAILS.—Something yet wrong. Our Thursday mail brought us but a single paper, and that from Cincinnati, and three days old.

Dear Sir, Sir, Register.

Why not charge it, as was wont, upon Ames Kendall and the General Government? We do not notice this charge because it is uncommon; but to see the difference in the tone of the whig press now, and when the pestiferous lies in the hands of the demagogues. Then it was mismanagement and corruption. Now, no reason is given. We consider the managers incompetent, and if so many difficulties occur now, what will be the state of the mails during the seasons of bad travel!

The whigs rather sneered at us when we proposed "Old Solon Robinson" as their candidate for the Vice Presidency. Don't they think now that our advice was good?

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Why not charge it, as was wont, upon Ames Kendall and the General Government? We do not notice this charge because it is uncommon; but to see the difference in the tone of the whig press now, and when the pestiferous lies in the hands of the demagogues. Then it was mismanagement and corruption. Now, no reason is given. We consider the managers incompetent, and if so many difficulties occur now, what will be the state of the mails during the seasons of bad travel!

The whigs rather sneered at us when we proposed "Old Solon Robinson" as their candidate for the Vice Presidency. Don't they think now that our advice was good?

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